#### Amusements.

ACADEMY-8:15-The Old Homestead. AMBERG THEATRE-S-Sodom's Ende. BIJOU THEATRE-8:15-The Nominee. CASINO 15-Poor Jonathan. COLUMBUS THEATRE-S-Pantomine. DALY'S THEATRE-8:15-A Night Off. EDEN MUSEE-Otero and Wax Tableaus.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE-8-Little Puck. HARRIGAN'S THEATRE-8-Relly and the 400. HERRMANN'S THEATRE-8:15-All the Comforts of

KOSTER & BIAL'S-2 and 8-Carmencita. LENOX LYCEUM-1 to 10 p. m .- Food and Health Expo-

LYCEUM THEATRE-8:15-The Open Gate and Nerves MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-8:30-Dinner at Eight MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-3:30-Poetic Recital.

8:30-Dinner at Eight and The Pharisee. NEW PARK THEATRE-8:15-A Straight Tip. IRLO'S 8-McKenna's Flirtation PALMER'S THEATRE-8:15-Wealth. PROCTOR'S 28D-ST. THEATRE-S:15-Men and Wemen. STANDARD THEATRE-S-U and I. STAR THEATRE-8-The Power of the Press. TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE-8-Vaudeville. UNION SQUARE THEATRE-S:15-The County Fair. WORTH'S MUSEUM-11 a. m. to 11 p. m.-Vaudeville

14TH-ST. THEATRE-8-Monbars.

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# New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1891.

## TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign .- The jury considering the Utopia disaster rendered a verdict that it was due to accidental causes; the captain volunteered a statement of how it happened. === Many priests denounced proposed Parnellite meetings. === The foundation of the Kaiser Wilhelm Memorial Chapel was laid.

Domestic .- Roswell P. Flower is thought to be in the lead for the Democratic nomination for Governor; the changes in the machine "slate" include the name of District-Attorney Ridgway, of Brooklyn, for Attorney-General. - Bishop Coxe preached in Buffalo on "What the Episcopal Church will concede for Christian Unity." == An Italian meeting in Troy, called to denounce the New-Orleans lynching, was broken up by a mob. = President Hood, of the Western Maryland, is opposing the proposed control of that road by the Pennsylvania. === The funeral of General

Johnston will be held to-morrow. City and Suburban.-Several additional attempts at incendiarism were discovered and frustrated, and three Polish Hebrews were arrested on susplcion of arson. === Appropriate resolutions on the death of Lawrence Barrett were adopted by the Actors' Fund and the Actors' Order of Friendship. A man was killed on the Third-ave, elevated rail-

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Partly cloudy, preceded by rains, with abating wind and slight thermal changes. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 47 degrees; lowest, 39; average, 42 7-8.

The Rev. John L. Scudder, of Jersey City, has displayed much public spirit during his ministry in that town. His latest enterprise, a People's Palace, is described in another column. It is modelled after the similar institution in the East End of London, but is being managed on strict business principles, and is not, it is to be hoped, destined to come to grief as soon as it is in good running order. Of the need of such an institution in Jersey City there is no question, and Mr. Scudder seems to have been just the man to organize and conduct it.

Partisanship controlled almost all the acts of the New-Jersey Legislature, whose comparatively brief lease of life ended on Friday, greatly to the relief of the people. Some of the body's acts will of necessity have a lasting influence for ill. The worst of these is the work of reapportionment, in which the ascendency of the Democratic party was the sole controlling motive. The party leaders think they have made certain of six of the eight Congressional districts and of more than two-thirds of the Assembly districts. Sucha grab game cannot be of permanent benefit to the party responsible for it.

So many fires of incendiary origin have occurred in New-York and Brooklyn recently that the utmost vigilance of the police is demanded in order to discover and punish the perpetrators of the outrages. One of the most fiendish of all occurred on Saturday night in One-hundred-andtwenty-lirst-st. in a house containing over 100 persons. A fire was carefully started in the cellar, and the knob of the front door removed | About the only thing she can do is to temporize. he be assumed accurately te represent the wishes in order to prevent the quick escape of the occupants. By good fortune the flames were discovered before they had got fairly under way. The fire in Catherine-st. last night was of a what seems to be strong evidence that they caused it deliberately.

The racing situation is full of plausible possibilities. That the Monmouth season of 1891 is to be abandoned seems a foregone conclusion. Mr. Withers would like to run off his stakes in Jerome Park, his only available racing ground. John A. Morris is ready to pounce upon Mon-

arbiters of racing. It is difficult to see how they as those now perplexing England. Cast about ing the entirely different course which Senator can service under the Ives Pool law, but they as one may, the plight of poor Newfoundland Peffer seems well qualified to represent. do. The loss to New-Jersey by the closing of is a sorry one, and if her statesmen succeed, in her reputable racetracks is very heavy; her deg- even improving it they will have demonstrated radation by Guttenburg is scandalous.

correspondent's dispatch regarding the probable Governor Hill has signed the bill which makes since it was organized, to the Agricultural Depart-Democratic slate for State officers is not that Ros- an appropriation for the purpose of carrying into ment, will go into effect on July 1. Congress, well P. Flower is set down as the candidate for effect the law which was passed at the last ses- in directing this change, was probably Governor or William F. Sheehan for the second sion transferring the pauper insane from county place, but that District-Attorney Ridgway, of to State asylums. The amount appropriated is Brooklyn, is named us the most likely man for \$454.850 The bill directs that the money Attorney-General. This is significant for two shall be apportioned so as to provide additional reasons. One is that it proves conclusively that accommodations for the insane at the State hosthat badly damaged politician, Mayor Chapin, is pitals in Utica, Hudson, Middletown, Buffalo definitively recognized to be no longer an avail- and Binghamton. When this is done the hosable possibility for high office. The other is that pitals can take care of 827 more patients, dis-"Boss" McLaughlin is insisting on a good place tributed as follows: to Utica 150, to Hudson on the ticket for a Brooklyn man as an offset to 200, to Middletown 200, to Buffalo 150, and to Mr. Flower as a representative of this city. What | Binghamton 127. General Jones thinks of this ticket is not told, The passage of this bill is the consummation ing to work diligently for Jones meanwhile.

#### ITALIANS AND THE MAFIA.

The conduct of our Italian citizens since the the country. A few unbridled utterances were which the bill received did not discourage the heard immediately after the tragedy, but on the State Charities Aid Society, which was behind whole, through their newspapers and from publie platforms, they have given assurance of their and returned to the battle in the Legislature of Friday night, as at mass-meetings in other cities, bill made substantial progress. The Senate they expressed their natural feelings without fear or restraint, denounced in the most emphatic manner both the events of March 14 and the pretences on which those events have been ed members of that body, and that a large defended in some quarters; and they are practically a unit in asking for reparation. But they were county officials inspired by selfish considdo not threaten individual reprisals or lawless action of any sort. And thus they have carned by all concerned. By the time the Legislature the right to a respectful consideration of their views and demands.

It is to be noted, however, that though Italian done nothing of which they need to be ashamed or of which others have a right to complain, they have nevertheless omitted to do one thing which would have greatly served their cause in popular estimation, and which, moreover, would have tended to accomplish results of importance to good citizens of every nationality. They are not in doubt of the fact that not only in New-Orleans but generally in large cities throughout the country Italians of criminal antecedents and effect until the present session. With the paspropensities are more or less closely affiliated for the purpose of requiting injuries and gratifying animosities by secret vengeance. These organizations, in common speech and belief, are connected with the Matia, and that designation fairly indicates their character and motives. Through their agency the most infernal crimes have been committed and have gone unpunished. They have succeeded in keeping their existence Charities Aid Society is entitled to stand first on and doings wrapped in mystery and darkness, and in the opinion of thousands who condemn the New-Orleans mob a branch of the order is immediately responsible for the crime which the mob avenged. And yet we have not heard treacherous organization of assassins.

Grant that the operations of the Mafia in this The fact remains, established by evidence which number have been traced to a point at which no doubt of their origin was left in the minds of the mest astute and experienced officers of the law. assembling to denounce the New-Orleans slaughter denounce at the same time the long series rency expansion and for reduction of the tariff. of atrocities which preceded it, and the secret justice baffled? Such a course would win unitime, produce results of lasting value.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S TROUBLES GROWING. warrant, the Government of Great Britain was limited silver coinage. impotent. Lord Knutsford's bill supplies this deficiency, and, of course, the fact of his offergrounds upon which he sought to defend Sir and without Parliament's revivifying decree it

becomes a dead letter. We must confess to a feeling, of sympathy with the British Government. It is in a posi tion of the utmost embarrassment. On the one hand is the colony demanding the absolute exclusion of the French and the complete extinction of all their rights' and claims, a demand not life, but also necessary, because the performance of the old treaties has become plainly impossible. On the other hand is France, possessing refusing point-blank to surrender any one of them. What can England do? She can't buy understands what the Western people as a whole out a right which its owner won't sell. She can't abrogate and annul it without abandoning all she gained Inder the treaty of which it was a part. She can't enforce it upon a States, if not in Kansas, the majority of farmers mutinous colony without inviting revolution.

arbitration. interests are being sacrificed to those of Eng- portation and loans of money on land which Mr. different class, but three men were arrested on land in Egypt; that the British Government Ingalls would disapprove and oppose as earnestcould induce the French to pack up and make ly as any Eastern man. The fact is that the off easily enough if it was not so greedy, and line of division is not sectional. It does not could bring itself into the humor of relinquish- run between the West and the East, but between ing something tangible for the tangible something required by Newfoundland; and they talk tive, prudent and ready to seek the welfare of of appealing to the United States for admission the whole country rather than supposed advaninto the Union. We might be glad to receive tages for a particular section or interest. Thouthis State, but is atraid of losing money at them under suitable conditions. Their country sands of Western men began appealing to Conwould be of great practical benefit to us. But gress against the Free Coinage bill when the we don't wish to become embroiled in a quarrel Senate had voted for that measure. Thousands

ability of the highest order.

The most significant feature of our Albany THE CONSUMMATION OF A GREAT REFORM.

but there is no doubt that he is keeping up a of a great reform. Those who made the fight hard thinking all the time; and he is not neglect- may well congratulate themselves, for in a comparatively short space of time they have won a notable victory for civilization in the face of bitter opposition. The bill providing for making the pauper insane a State charge was first pre New-Orleans massacre has been for the most sented in the Legislature of 1888 and was part highly commendable. Their normal tem- awarded but scant courtesy. In the Senate it perament is the reverse of sluggish, and they died in committee. In the Assembly it fared have been under the strain of great excitement scarcely better, the committee having it in and just indignation, but they have not forfeited charge washing their hands of it with a retheir own self-respect nor the good opinion of port "for consideration." But the treatment

it. The society merely redoubled its exertions passed it, and although it failed in the Assembly, its promoters had the consolation of knowing that it was favored by the most public-spiritmajority of those who were arrayed against it erations which were perfectly well understood of last year assembled the public sentiment behind the measure was too strong to be resisted. citizens of the United States, as a body, have State was enrolled among its supporters, while, with the exception of the county superintendents of the poor, who naturally disapproved of a measure which curtailed their significance, there was practically no opposition. Accordingly, the bill got through both houses without any difficulty and the Governor promptly signed it. But those who engineered it through, thinking it best not to take any chances, decided to postpone asking for an appropriation to carry it int sage of the bill which has just been signed their labors end.

It is a peculiarly gratifying result; one that is full of encouragement for all who are waging a warfare in behalf of any great non-partisan reform. And while it is impossible to mention all to whom credit is due in the matter, it will be generally conceded that the name of the State the roll of honor.

### MR. INGALLS'S MISTAKES.

Ex-Senator Ingalls, if correctly reported in from Italian newspapers and mass-meetings a an interview just published, thinks that Eastsingle denunciation of this secret, malignant, ern contemptuous criticism of Western financial plans must be stopped, or the West and South phase of the matter. And since several of will unite regardless of Eastern interests. His country have been magnified and distorted, that observations do not seem creditable in a public it has no real existence in places where it is man who has been much henored by representareputed to be strong, that many of its members tives of Eastern opinion, but set aside by the are not admitted to its inner councils, and that people of his own State. It is possible that he an undiscriminating execration would be unjust, may not so appreciate the disposition of the Western people generally, but he certainly does cannot be refuted, that bloody deeds without injustice to the Republicans of the East. Instead of contemptuous criticism and domineering resistance to Western wishes, nearly the entire body of Republicans has shown an ear Why, then, should not reputable Italians who are nest desire to go as far as it was safe to go in meeting and satisfying the desires for cur

Mr. Ingalls seems to forget that the Silve agencies by which they were promoted and Act of last year was framed in precisely the versal approval, and it would, moreover, at this sure that it would do no good, and might involve risk. But it was the prevailing desire to devise a plan which would supply a monetary use for all the silver produced by American mines, if possible, without disturbing the sound-Lord Knutsford's Coercion Act undertaking ness of the carrency. The bill to purchase to enforce in Newfoundland not merely the old 54,000,000 cunces each year, and to issue siltreaties by which the colonists are so embar- ver notes against the whole of that bullion at rassed and impeded in their commercial enter- a presumably increased and possibly fictitious prises, but the new modus vivendi which Lord value, was by many not accounted so safe or Salisbury has arranged with the French is a wise as the plan which had to be recommended candid confession that the decision last week by Secretary Windom, himself a Western man. rendered by the Colonial Supreme Court was But the Republicans were anxious to find a plan sound and just. By that decision it was estab- which would satisfy the silver men, and they lished that no act existed, either of the Imperial accepted this measure. Senator Ingalls cannot Parliament or of the Colonial Legislature, under suppose that it would ever have passed had it which effect could be given to the treaties or been imagined that within a few months these the modus, and that, lacking such Parliamentary same silver men would be clamoring for un-

Neither should Mr. Ingalls forget that the prevailing spirit in all the successive tariff reing it distinctly concedes the fallacy of the visjons down to that of last year has been to satisfy objections heard at the West that the Baldwin Walker's acts attempting to carry out tariff was too high. Year after year measures the modus. As the case now stands England of reduction were offered, a multitude of artiis bound to secure to France certain privileges cles were added to the free list. Duties on on the shores of Newfoundland. France can many manufactured products were cut down, hold her to that engagement by every chain that and finally in 1883 the country went so far in compels nations to perform their contracts, and that direction that several important industries yet England has no power to perform this one, were seriously affected. Then the farmers began to see that their industry ought to receive better protection, and forwarded thousands of petitions to that effect, while in Ohio and other States wool-growers made known by votes their dissatisfaction at the reduction of duties. It was with the guidance of such appeals and such experience that last year's revision was made, increasing the duty on some products where only just, because essential to their commercial there has been too great a reduction or no adequate protection, and yet in this same McKinley bill there were more reductions than advances of duty, so great was still the desire to remove undoubted rights as the treaties now stand and or lower duties wherever it could be done safely.

It may well be doubted whether Mr. Ingalls really desire. He comes from a State which has been in exceptional circumstances, and does not seem to know that in most of the Western heartily uphold the Republican policy. Nor can to delay, to engage in partial and indecisive of those who have defeated him, and if Senator Peffer and Representative Simpson are right. The angry colonists say with reason that their the Alliance wants measures regarding transmen who are and others who are not conserva-

The poolrooms in this city are now the supreme, would be full of problems to us almost as hard | and no good can be done by flattering or coax-

## A CIVILIAN WEATHER BUREAU.

Service from the War Department, under whose auspices it has been conducted for the twenty years governed by the obvious fact that meteoroogical work is essentially civilian, and not military, in character. That body, no doubt, recalled the fact that the great names in this science, in the United States and other countries, such as Redfield, Espy, Loomis, Ferrel, Hadley, Dove and Buys Ballot, have belonged neither to soldiers nor offlors; and that this is equally true of the chiefs f all foreign weather bureaus at the present time, and of the best modern authorities in this field of cience: Carpmael, Scott, Mascart, Hann, Sprung, Koeppen, Van Bebber, Abererombie, Ley, Flammarion, Teisserene de Bort, and so on through the catalogue. The late Admiral Fitzroy, of England, and Lieutenant Maury, of the United States, both naval officers, are among the few exceptions that The wise use which Generals prove the rule. Myer, Hazen and Greely have made of the services of Professors Loomis, Ferrel, Abbe, Mendenhall, Upton, Russell and Hazen, in training the Signal Corps in meteorological work, and in the necessary cientific researches of the bureau, still further emphasizes this truth. It is easy to see why Secretary Lincoln, General Sherman, leading scientific societies and other high authorities should have recommended to Congress the course finally taken in this matter.

Upon the initial appointment under the new regime more will depend than upon later ones. The general spirit which pervades the administradevotion to law and order. At Cooper Union on 1889 with undaunted courage. That year the tion of this bureau at the outset will probably be perpetuated for years. It is much to be desired that the new chief shall not be a politician who will regard his office as partisan spoils, or merely a dignified and amiable, but ignorant, figurehead, or a tool of speculative cliques, or, in fact, any one who would degrade instead of improving the service. The ideal director would be some man who is already distinguished for his scientific attainments, a zealous, experienced and trusty investigator, thoroughly progressive without being a "crank," who perceives the nature and importance of the vast questions which this Every medical and philanthrepic society in the infant science of meteorology yet has to colve and what a unique field the United States presents for such study, but who is also practical and honest enough to run the bureau for the benefit of the taxpayers. An idle theorist would e almost as objectionable as a downright scamp n this office. There is no branch of the service, unless it be the Postal Department, that so directly deals with the great business interests of the country and with the welfare of the masses as the Weather Bureau; and its utility is still capable of greater development than has yet been attained, excellent as has been the progress made thus far.

President Harrison will not have much difficulty in finding a good man for this place among those who have already been connected with the National weather service, or who direcsome of our many State weather bureaus, or have made a special study of meteorology in their Congress work as college instructors. has properly provided that the daring and skilful commander of the Fort Conger Arctic expedition of 1881-'84 shall, after the Signal Corps is relieved of its meteorological duties, retain his present military rank and emolume No element of personal repreach or hostility has entered into the movement for the transfer, so far as we know. The change thus involves no indignity to that gallant and accomplished officer and popular hero. This is a fortunate General Greely's most valued assistants either gain promotion in the reorganized branch of military service in which they intend to remain, or else go with the observers and clerks into the new civil bureau, the President will experience less embarrassment than would otherwise be the ase in selecting the new superintendent.

# MONEY AND BUSINESS.

The week's operations have turned largely upon he new policy of the Treasury Department regarding gold exports. This operated in the stock market exactly contrary to the expectations of many, who had calculated that since exports of gold tended to depress the market, as they always do, then prevention of such exports would tend to spirit here described. Many Eastern people felt lift the market. Instead, stocks were quite strong early in the week, when it was known that more gold would be shipped, and it was supposed that the only obstacle offered by the Department would e the charge for delivery of bars instead of coin But the market grew weaker during the latter part f the week, when the Department refused to deliver bars and supplied only coins of various deominations in accordance with Treasury holdings. The explanation is that some people imagined gold was about to command a premium at once, and that general depreciation of currency was unavoidable There was no foundation for the notion in actual events, but it was fostered by the statements and operations of those who were deprived of aduntages by the decision of the Treasury.

Whether in bars or in coin, considerable gold must go abroad this spring, because prices of products are such as to limit exports, while great depression of industries abroad tends to increase the quantity of goods emptied upon this market. Notwithstanding the increase of duties on some important products, the aggregate of imports continues larger than it was for the same week last year; at New-York, for three weeks of March, \$33,597,850, against \$32,543,464 last year. Domestic exports for the same weeks show : similar increase of \$1,057,000 at New-York, it is true, the movement of cotton being nearly equal to last year's, and of pork, bacon and lard much larger than last year's, while the loss in breadstuffs is heavy-from Atlantic ports more than 40 per cent. Considering the other influences affecting the movement, it is evident that an excess of merchandise imports over exports in March of this year would imply larger shipments of gold than occurred in the months April-July last year, when the amount was about \$13,600,000. But such an outward movement gives no cause for alarm, because it is only a part of the year's gold production that goes out, and moreover the outgo n the spring and early summer is usually balanced by large imports later in the year.

The state of trade and industry is not such as to warrant alarm. The failure of a bank at Philadelphia caused no disturbance there, and the growing ease in money markets at Boston and at Western and Southern cities generally indicates that business is on the whole satisfactory. Collections are retarded in portions of the country by severe weather and bad country roads, and perhaps there is rather more complaint of slowness in other regions also, but the tone of advices from nearly all quarters is decidedly hopeful. The South has been marketing the largest cotton crop ever grown, and though low prices have caused some dissatisfaction, nevertheless the 7,659,461 bales already in sight have brought a vast amount of money to be distributed among producers. At the West the wheat movement from farms to markets continues larger than a year ago, notwithstanding the short crops-in two weeks of March 3,886,000 bushels, against 2,802,000 last year; and the great decrease in movement of corn is still compensated in a very remarkable degree by heavy shipments of hogs and cattle. In ten ays of March, reported hog-packing at the West includes 420,000, against 280,000 for the same part of the month last year, a gain of 50

The railroad earnings still show a heavy traffic; for two weeks of March \$10,363,000 carnings have been reported, against \$9,963,000 on the same the artist well, expressed himself in this angracious manner: "He was not only vain of being agreet posses to race at Elizabeth, betting or no betting, and the comedy will be watched with interest."

The Composers' Club will devote next well, expressed himself in this angracious manner: "He was not only vain not only vain of being agreet posses. The Composers' Club will devote next well, expressed himself in this angracious manner: "He was not only vain not only vain of being agreet posses. The Composers' Club will devote next well, expressed himself in this angracious manner: "He was not only vain not only vain of being agreet posses. The Composers' Club will devote next well, expressed himself in this angracious manner: "He was not only vain not only vain of being agreet posses. The Composers' Club will devote next well, expressed himself in this angracious manner: "He was not only vain of being agreet posses. The Composers' Club will devote next well, expressed himself in this angracious manner: "He was not only vain on the posses. The Composers' Club will devote next well, expressed himself in this angracious manner: "He was not only vain on the posses. The Composers' Club will devote next well, expressed himself in this angracious manner: "He was not only vain on the posses. The composers well and the composers well and

bound shipments from Chicago for half of March have been but 149,507 tons, against 184,466 last year. The exchanges through all Clearing Houses outside New-York also show a slight decrease for March thus far. But it should be remembered that March of last year was a month of extraordinary increase in this respect, clearings ex-The law which transfers the National Weather ceeding those of the previous year by \$148,000,-

000, and those of March, 1888, by \$358,000,000. The Treasury has paid out during the last week about \$6,000,000 more than it has taken in, including the issue of \$1,600,000 additional Treasury notes against silver purchased and the large payment of the direct war tax to New-York. The addition of this fatter sum will not be felt in bank averages until next week, but it substantially neutralizes the exports of gold, which amounted to \$2,500,000. The outgo to the interior continues, as is natural at this season of the year, and reached about \$2,000,000 last week, but within a few weeks the usual return movement may be expected to begin, making money plenty here until fall.

In the great industries there is general activity, notwithstanding the temporary decrease in output of pigiron, for it appears to be the general belief that the coke strike and the suspension of works in the Mahoning and Shenango valleys will only last until the demand for consumption has somewhat revived. Already there are signs of a better demand for structural iron, and unless the large building operations now projected for the spring in many cities are checked by labor troubles, the consumption of iron in that form will be heavy. The wool manufacture is doing well, and in spite of one or two strikes the various branches of the cotton manufacture are also consuming more of the material than they consumed a year ago. The outlook for crops next fall, upon which much of the future depends, is decidedly better than usual at this season, and the hopeful tore of commercial advices from the interior appears to have much justification.

Ex-Minister Phelps's article on the Behring Sea dispute in "Harper's Monthly" does not please the Anglo-Mugwump fraternity. This will hardly disappoint its author. He stands with all the leading members of his party, however,-with Senator Morgan, Senator Carlisle, Representative Me-Creary, Senator Reagan and every other Democrat upon whom governmental responsibility rests, and who is familiar with the facts and principles involved in the controversy, in sustaining the Administration. This does credit to their patriotism, but the fact that it has had so little influence on their party organs is strange. "The Baltimore Sun," for instance, ex-Secretary Bayard's organ, has done and is doing shameful service against its country's interests. And yet Mr. Blaine has at no time contended for any different principles than those urged by Mr. Phelps, as Mr. Bayard's representative. What can be the justification of such flerce, inglorious partisanship as this?

ing match have succeeded, as seems likely, in rendering such spectacles so odious in the sight of the public that for the next decade at least New-York shall be kept free from them-why then there will be a general disposition to forgive them

The Aldermen's Committee on Railroads will give another hearing to-day on the question of requiring the Fourth-ave, tunnel to be lighted by electricity. The views disclosed last week were exceedingly diverse. The testimony regarding the Hoosac Tunnel was to the effect that lighting with electricity was a complete success, though this was not asserted by practical railroad men. As for the tunnel in this city, one engineer made the astonishing statement that, so far from wanting electric lights, he would prefer to have the tunnel entirely dark. In his opinion, the only light that would be of advantage would be one capable of penetrating fogs. If the testimony continues to be so conflicting, the subset of the committee will be at a loss to make up their minds on the question.

Several calamities to men endowed by nature with long beards have been reported in the last few months; but so far there has been nothing to compare with the melancholy condition of the man described by Edward Lear in one of his books of "Nonsense":

In this opinion, the only ball, and said:

"If the destination is all the carriage to take them to the higwallettes ball, and said:

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There was an Old Man with a beard,
Who said, "It is just as I feared!—
Two owis and a Heb, four Larks and a Wren,
Have all built their nests in my heard."

Controller Myers has been having a great deal of trouble in collecting the money due from street ailroad companies for licenses for their cars, and has about made up his mind to adopt some new method of collection, so as to compel the companies to pay up. Considering that most of the companies obtained their franchises for nothing, it would seem that they ought to make no lass over paying to the city the only penalty imposed on them for the privilege of operating their ears The Controller appears to be clearly in the right in his claim that a license fee should be paid for every car used. The railroads object to this, for one thing, and say they ought to pay only for the average number of cars in use daily. Mr. Myers will be justified in resorting to severe measures to collect the amounts due the city.

That truly great-if not truly good-man, Ancuin Jones, Superintendent of Prospect Park, in Brooklyn, where he has distinguished himself in various ways and added in a marked degree to the reputation he gained by opening "vistas" in Central Park, has just had his salary raised from \$3,000 to \$3,500. When the increase was proposed to the Park Commissioners, they adopted it without a word of debate or dissent. as a bill is pending at Albany to provide salaries for themselves, they evidently felt sensitive on the subject and believed they could not afford to discuss it. Other employes of the Brooklyn Park Department will govern themselves accordingly.

# PERSONAL.

Stepniak, the Russian nihilist, having completed his lecture tour in the United States, will spend a few weeks in Boston, quietly, before returning to Europe. Mrs. Nellie Blessing Eyster, president of the Women's Press Association of the Pacific Coast, is a grandmece of Barbara Frietchic.

William H. Herndon, who died last week, and who was once Lincoln's law partner, was associated with him from 1848 to 1860. Of late he had lived on a farm near Springfield, III., devoting much time to literary

Dr. Peabody, of Harvard, who has just entered the ranks of the octogenerians, is a little absent-minded at times, and "The Boston Herabl" cites this incident in illustration of that indraity: One summer day, havin come into Boston from Cambridge, and having alighted from the car at Bowdoin Square, he turned a sharp corner and collided with an elderly centleman who was tanding with his hat off, wiping the perspiration from his forehead, but who held his hat in such a way as to give the appearance of begging. Dr. Peabody seeing the hat dropped a quarter into it with his customery hind remark. Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, who was holding the hat, put the money in his pocket, solemnly thanked his old friend, the giver, and passed on.

A Washington letter declares that when Senator Edmunds is out gunning, away from the ordinary haunts of men, he improves the chance to indulge freely in onlons, of which he is very fond.

Lieutenant Field Marshal Baron von Lowenthal, one of the oldest officers of the Austrian Army, died a few days ago in Paris. Since early manhood he has been employed as military attache at the various capitals of Europe, and was noted for his political and military The Baron was a cultivated and polished man and was one of the most popular foreigners in the frem in capital. He was connected also with a well-known American family. It is only daugher married buke de Decazes, one of the ministers of Napoleon III. Her son, Duke Ellas, the present head of the family, married Miss Isabella Singer, the daughter of the inventor of the sewing machine.

Meissonier's vanity was the subject of discussion at recent dinner party in Paris, a new-paper letter from that city says, and one of the guests, who had known

Poissy, he was pronounced to be a failure as a public functionary. He would have liked to have become Minister of Fine Arts, then Président of the Republic, and finally, le bon Dien himself. And who knows if, had even that last desire been satisfied, he would have been content?"

#### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Captain Codman recently wrote to "The Churchman " in reference to the horses which are kept stand. ing tightly checked for several hours in front of Grace Church on Sunday mornings. Dr. Huntington, the rector of Grace Church, replies, deprecating any cruelty to animals, but at the same time suggesting that it is unwise to be more thoughtful for brutes than for men. "I thank God," he says, "for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, but I thank Him still more fervently for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children; and sometimes when I notice the attention lavished by the women of Nework on pugs and fox-terriers, I am led to fear that Aat ought to be the children's bread is being given to the dogs. In fact, so far from believing that the quadrupeds of New-York have as a class a hard time of it, I am honestly persuaded that if one-half the attention that is here given to the housing of the horse were to be devoted to the housing of the poor, our ation would be a long way in advance of what it is. Had Captain Codman, instead of appealing to me in the name of the horses, taken up his parable in behalf of the coachmen, and emphasized the hardship of their being cut off from the privileges of the rest-day, my sympathies would have been far more deeply stirred. With so much Anglomania in the air, it is a pity that the good old English usage of walking to church on the Lord's Day should not be revived, and our man-servants and maid-servants allowed to reas well as we."

as well as we."

On the same ship which brought me to San Frances was a man who was bringing over six full-blooded New-Zealand horses. He promises to accomplish wonders with these animals. The great plains of New-Zealand are the homes of vast herds of wild horses. They are as far above the American mustang as the Arabhan steed Is better than the ordinary draft horse. These New-Zealand wild horses are large in size and there is uniformity of color. They feed upon the trestock and peelle grass, which is rich and abundant. He is a most difficult animal to break, once he is subjected, however, he makes a magnificent roadster. They can be bought for a song. Seventy-five dollars of your money will buy as handsome a team as a man would wish to drive. It is claimed they can be easily bred with other classes. If that is so American horsemen will find it greatly to their interest to give these importations their attention.—(8). Louis Globe-Democrat.

According to statistical reports there were 1,131 strikes of workingmen in Germany between January 1, 1889, and the end of April, 1890, and 394,440 laborers took part in the strikes. In 187 cases the strikers' domands were granted; in 468 cases they were granted in part, and in 420 cases the men were entirely unsuc

SONG OF THE HAPPY FARMER.

Since we figured on Alliance
As a first-class farm appliance,
We've concluded that old-fashioned ways won't wash;
Pigs and wheat we'll keep a-raising.
But at Government appraising.
We'll raise some money on our farms, by gosh!
—(Washington Post.

"The Congregationalist" tells of a unique request for prayer which a minister recently received. The request read: "The prayers of this congregation are

requested for a man who is getting rich." When he actually becomes rich, he will probably keep the brethren pretty busy praying. Assuming Liabilities.—Master Thief-What yer so glam about! Didn't yer git ther chap's overceat! Apprentice-Yes; but ther waz a lot er bills in ther pocket. Will I hev ter pay 'em?—(Puck.

A siringent control is to be exercised in Germany over the sale of Tuberculinum Kochli. According to a recent decree, it can be purchased only in drug-stores which receive the "cure" from Dr. Libberte. doctor is to continue the manufacture of the lymph. It is to be placed in bottles containing quantities ranging between one and five cubic centimeters. With each bottle there is to be a paper containing specific directions for using the medicine. The bottles are to be kept among the poisons in all drug stores and to be

A bottle containing one cubic centimeter is marks; a bottle with 5 cubic centimeters, 25 marks. The other day Mrs. McFrivol, of Van Nessave, en-tered her parior where her four daugnters were wait-ing for the carriage to take them to the Bigwallettes

old only upon the requisition of reputable physicians.

ad, repowdering their noses, with grateful smiles girls rustled beamingly out.—(San Francisco Ex-

# MUSIC.

THE SYMPHONY SOCIETY'S CONCERT.

The unpleasant weather on saturday night did not interfere perceptibly with the attendance at the sixth evening concert of the symphony Society at the Metroolitan Opera House, and the audience was well repaid s follows: "Overture," Aria," from "Oberon," "Ocean, Thou Mighty Monster!" Weber; "Screnade," in D Minor, Volkmann; song," "Dreams," Wagner, and "Symphonic Fantastique." Rerioz. The symphony constituted the solid part of the programme, but the singing of Frau Mielke, who was the solidst of the occasion, was the feature of Cas evening. The symphony we can have when it is demanded, but not Frau Mielke. In beginning the arta, the singer seemed t little tired and her voice occasionally fell below the pitch. But as Frau Mielke proceeded, her voice gained in power and purity until her singing realized the ex-

in power and purity until her singing realized the expectations of the andicace, both in execution and interpretation. Fram Micke also sang the Wagner number beautifully.

There is little to be noted in the work of the orchestra. It was good as a rule, though a little ragged at times. Mr. Damrosch gave a careful and perhaps labored interpretation in some respects of the symphony. But, as a whole, the performance of this number was enjoyable. Mr. Victor Herbert played the 'cello obligato acceptably in the serenade.

# MUSICAL NOTES.

The first of the popular Sunday night concerts at the Casino was given last night under the direction of Mr. Seldi. The orchestral list was composed of Beckeven's third "Leonore" overture, some of Delibes's music to "Coppelia," Haydn's Serenade, Muller-Berghans's "Pizzicato," siegfried's Death March from "Die Goetterdaemmerung," overture, "Tannhaeuser," and Handel's "Largo," Miss De Vere sang Eisa's recital of her dream in "Lohengein," and Emil Fischer two songs by Schubert. John Cheshire played a larp solo. Mme. Helen Hopekirk recently played a sonata for pianoforte and violin of her own composition in Boston with Mr. Kneisel. The work seems to have m an exceedingly happy impression, Mr. Dwight and Mr. Elson both praising it warmly. Signor Campanini will give a concert at the Lenox

Lyceum next sunday evening, at which he will have the help of Miss De Vere, Louise Natali, selma Koert, Ida Klein, Clara Poole, Signor Del Puente, W. H. Rieger, Signor Bologna, Signor Tagliapietra, Mile. Van der Hende, 'cellist'; Mr. Sapio and others.

The fifth & Mr. Wishe's orchestral concerts in Brooklyn will take place this evening. The music will German composers, and the solo performers Mrs. Ritter-Goetze, Conrad Behrens and Miss Alvina

Mr. F. X. Arens, formerly of Cleveland, Ohio, has projected a concert of American music to be given in Berlin on April 6. He will produce orchestral compositions by Chadwick, Forts, Beck, Shelley, Kelley, Boise, Van der Stucken, Broeckhorn, himself and others. A week later he will give a similar concert it

Alded by Mr. Rummel and Emil Fischer, Miss Marguerite Rohrhand, vocalist, will give a concert nex Vednesday evening in Steinway Hall. At his Song Recital in Chickering Hall on Tuesday

evening of this week Theodore Reichmann will sing an air from Lortzing's "Wildschnetz," and songs by Jensen, Schumann, Nessler, Loewe and Walter. Franz Wilczek, violinist, will play music by Chopin and Paganini. The Pernhard Listemann Club, of Boston, consisting

of Mr. Listemann, Rudolf Elistand, Fritz Giese, and Fritz Listemann, who are all as well known here as n Boston, will givê a concert in Chickering Hall on next Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Gless will be the inger of the occasion. "The Passion," a service by John S. Churchill, will

be sung in the Church of the Ascension, Tenth-st, and Fifth eve., at 8 o'clock p. m. next Thursday, under the direction of John White.